## KATIE RUPP'S MURDERER.

PERNHARD ALTENBERGER TAKEN TO JERSEY CITY YESTERDAY.

H. Looks Berish, and Turns Pale When Asked if He Knows Kvile Rupp In Dead-His Contracton to Chief Murphy, Bernhard Altenberger, the murderer of Katle Rupp, arrived at Police Headquarters in Jersey City at 10:05 last night. He was handcuffed to Detective Dorie, and Detective McNally served as an escort to guard against any at-

tempt at suicide or escape. The two detectives and their prisoner left Utica at 1:30 P. M. yesterday on a West Shore Railroad train. The detectives say the prisoner behaved very well on the trip. Whatever conversation there was was between the two detectives, as the prisoner is unable to speak English, and the detectives do not understand German. Detective Doyle and the prisoner sat in one seat and Detective McNally in the seat im-

mediately behind them.

The train arrived at the West Shore depot Weehawken a few minutes after 9 o'clock. The police patrol wagon from the Sixth precinet in Jersey City was there to meet it. The geople in the depot crowded around to get a giimpse of the prisoner. The detectives hurried him along to the patrol wagen, and he was driven down to the Sixth precinct station. There he was transferred to the Second precinct patrol wagon, which had been sent up as a relay. The road from Veehawken to the Sixth precinct station in Webster avenue is very long and very rough. wagon rattled down to Police Headquarters in Gregory street with the three men. A large erowd had gathered around in anticipation of

erowd had gathered around in anticipation of Altenberger's arrival. He was taken up stairs and the usual questions put to him by Detective Clos, who was at the deak, and who spoke to him in German. He was nut down on the books as Bernhard Altenberger, age 21, born in Germany, occupation a tailor, and rasidence. Rome. N. Y.

The prisoner is very boyish looking. He has a smooth lace, blue eyes, somewhat prominent none, and he wears his hair combed down on his forehead. He was very neatly dressed. The clothes he wore are the same he had on when he shot Katie Rupp. He was attired in a dark sack suit, a gray alpine hat witht a black land, and pointed patent leather shoes.

He was conducted into Chief Murphy's private office and there made a statement. In spector Langs acted as interpreter and took down the prisoner's answers to Chief Murphy's questions. Altenberger was asked if he was willing to make a statement, and warned that he need not answer any questions unless he was telling to make a stair word.

Did you know Katle Bupp?" asked the

At Home."
Din you shoot her?"
Yes."
When?"
Last Sunday."
How many shots did you fire?"

Two."
Why did you shoot her?"
I don't know, myself."
No you intend to kill her?"

old you take her watch and money from I took my own watch. I did not take any "I took my own watch. I did not take any money."

An open-faced silver watch which was found yesterday on the road to Snake Hill, and which is supposed to be the watch Altenberger owned and gave to Katle Rupp in exchange for hera was shown to the prisoner, but he said he did not recognize it. He said he had never seen it before. Chief Murphy saked him later if he knew that Katle Rupp was dead, and he said no. In answering the question he changed room the question that the girl was dead, but he was not told so directly.

The prisoner will be detained at Police Headquarters until 10 c'clock this morning, when he will be confronted with Mra. Gannon and Restaurant Keeper Holmes for the purpose of identification. He and Miss Rupp were at Holmes' restaurant in Jersey City last Sunday. To-morrow morning he will be taken to the county isil.

he county sail.

ROME, May 10.—The body of Katle Rupp sached this city at 5:58 o'clock this aftercon. It was in charge of C. E. Rollins, the 
roprietor of Stanwix Hall, the girl's former

proprietor of Stanwix Hall, the girl's former smployer.

A large crowd had gathered at the depot when the train arrived. The body was taken to Corocoran's undertaking rooms, where it will be kept until the funeral, which will take place from St. Mary's Church at 4 P. M. tomorrow. The body will be buried in St. Mary's Cemeters. Miss Supp has no relatives living in this country, and the funeral expenses will be paid by the contributions of irlends in this city.

## ACCUSED OF MALPRACTICE.

Dr. Edward E. Conrad Arrested on Young Annie Hoffman's Complaint.

Dr. Edward E. Conrad of 117 West Fortyseventh street was arrested last evening by Detectives Barr and Buckley of the West 125th street station, charged with having performed an unlawful operation upon Annie Hoffman, mother at 268 West 116th street.

Late last night Dr. Conrad was called to the Late last night Dr. Conrad was called to the girl's house, and there she identified him as the man who performed the operation.

The police are loath to talk about the case, but it was learned that the girl is not considered to be in a serious condition, and will recover if no unexpected change occurs.

It is said that the girl went to Dr. Conrad's office on April 17, at which time the operation is alleged to have been performed.

The girl recovered, apparently, and experienced no ill effects until last Friday, when she was compelled to take to her bed. Capt. Meakim learned the facts resterday, and tournd's arrest followed. The girl says she was attended by no other physician than Conrad. The latter is 20 years old, and is said to be married.

## PERRYBOAT ON THE MUD.

The West Brooklyn's Pilot Says the Castle Williams Pogbell Bid Not Ring.

The ferryboat West Brooklyn, while on her way to Thirty-ninth street, South Brooklyn, at B o'clock yesterday morning, ran on the cozy The ferrybeat's pilot said the fogbell in Castle Williams wasn't ringing, and the mist was so thick he couldn't see a boat's length ahead. The South Brooklyn, a sister vessel of the stranded one, passed her and reported her plight at the Kew York office. Three of Raymond's tugs hauled the West Brooklyn into deep water and she went on her way.

Rival Hill Posters Fight.

James O'Nell, a bill poster for the Broadway Theatre, and Edward McCabe, who does eimflar work for the Casino, simultaneously came upon an undecorated ash barrel at Broadway upon an undecorated ash barrel at Broadway and Fortieth street at 10 o'clock last night. O'Neil put a Broadway bill on the barrel and McCabe stuck an advertisement for the Casino over O'Neil's bill. Then O'Neil shold his brush in his rival's eye. McCabe is something of a bezer, and both men were soon covered with paste and bruises, when Policeman Prial, who is 6 feet 2, arrested them and took them to the West Thirtieth street starion. They were bailed out.

Ontes Lands Johnson by Forty Votes. MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 10.-The primary returns from Geneva, which voted to-day, are in. The county instructs its four delegates to vote for Oates. Tuekaloosa's primary results were declared to-day and six delegates in-structed to vote for Cates and four for

structed to vote for Cales and Johnson.
This leaves the vote as declared—272 for Oates and 232 for Johnson. Both headquarters are new open in this city and the contest will be carried to the Convention. Mr. Kennedy's Lones of "The White Slave,"

After Bartley Campbell's death, A. M. Palmer, as administrator of his estate, leased his play. "The White Slave," to Harry C. Kennedy of Brockiyn. Mrs. Campbell and her son. John R. Campbell, recently brought suit to have the lease set aside, alleging that the making of it was an unnecessary act. The matter was sent to David Wilcox, as referse, and yesterday he decided in favor of the Campbells.

Sousa Night at the Garden.

On account of the numerous requests from the public, the management has prevalled upon Mr. Sousa to give a Sousa programme. comprising the popular compositions of the famous leader, and Monday evening. May 21, has been eelested when Sousa's hand will play the "Washington March." the "Beau Idea."
Liberty Bell." do, as Sousa slone can have them played.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were. . M .- 8 200, 166 Kast Highty-eighth street. John Mr. rrs. damago \$25; 8:30, 20 Avenue A. A. Braunstein damage \$500.

V. M. - In.e., 703 Hast 143d street, William Mattheia damage 1718hag. \$-60. 415 Wegt Forty-sightle street, harparag Victors, damage \$6.

NEW BRAND OF SMOKELESS POWDER, It Was Directored by a Virginian, and Proves to Be the Best of Any Tet Made.

WARRINGTON, May 10, -Some startling results with a new brand of smokeless powder discovered by a Virginian have recently been reached with a four pound rapid-fire gun at the naval proving station. This powder was developed by a Mr. Leonard, and experiments with it prove that it is the superior of any ret discovered, either abroad or in this country, and that It is probable that the navy has at last found a brand that will answer all requirements, both for the new small arm and the heavier ordnance. In the test a 33-pound projectile was used, with graduating charges, the velocities and pressure secured being far shead of those obtained with the powder now used in the service. The new powder is manufactured in solid sticks, twenty-four inches in length by one-half inch in diameter. With a charge in solid sticks, twenty-four inches in length by one-half inch in diameter. With a charge of seven pounds a velocity of 2.04 feet per second and a pressure of eight tons at the mussle was secured, while with nine pounds a velocity of 2.300 feet and a pressure of eleven tone resulted. Eleven pounds of the powder gave a velocity of 2.507 feet and a pressure of fourteen tens, and the highest charge it welve pounds used gave a velocity of 2.780 feet and a pressure of 17.8 tons. These velocities are the highest ever obtained in this country even with greater charges, and in comparison to the velocity of 2.600 feet and a pressure of fifteen tons with the present powder, the results are considered by the ordnance officials to be of the highest importance. Inasmuch as they place the powder at the head of any set made. A potition has been presented to the House and referred to Chairman Cummings's committee asking that an appropriation of \$100,000 be made to further experiment and develop the powder for the use fof the heavy ordnance. Mr. Cummings referred the petition to the Navy Ordnance Bureau and has received a recommendation from 'apt. Sampson for \$50,000, to be used in further trials with the powder. The army has recently purchased 0.000 pounds of the powder for the new small arm and will adopt it in 'the service. The navy has also bought 1.000 pounds for experimental purposes, and if Congress allows an appropriation for further purchases its use will be tried with the 10 and 12 inch guns. A lirstclass brand of smokeless powder is considered by ordnance experts to be one of the most important features in the art of modern warfare.

YOU MUST FE MORE CAREFUL, DOCTOR. Henry G. Holt, Who, You Sat', W. a Merely

Henry G. Holt, who was locked up in the East Twenty-second street station on Saturday night for drunkenness, died at his home at 127 Seventh street, Long Island City, on Friday night of a fractured skull. He had spent Saturday evening in New York with Henry Coffey and Herbert M. Jackson of 212 East Twenty-fifth street. When on the corner of Third arenue and Twenty-seventh street Helt had words with an unknown man who struck him on the head with a siungshot. Holt fell to the sidewalk senseless. The surgeon of an ambulance from Bellevue said Holt was merely drunk, and he was taken to the Last Twenty-second street police station. The next morning Holt was arraigned in the Yorkyille Folice Court and fined \$3 for drunkenness. The fine was paid by his friends, who accompanied him to his home in Long Island City. A local physician said he was suffering from a fracture of the skuil. When the New York police were notified they arrested Coffey and Jackson, but they proved that they had nothing to do with the assault, and were released. Coroner Strong of Long Island City will hold an inquest. East Twenty-fifth street. When on the cor-

A WHEEL OF MISFORTUNE.

It Belongs to Bleyell-t Krogb, and It Caused

Alexander Keegh, a son of Martin J. Keegh, a lawyer of New Rochelle, while riding a blercle at Neptune Park, on Friday afternoon, started a succession of runaways that spread fright through the whole village of New Rofright through the whole village of New Rochelle and endangered the lives of two women.
It all began when Keogh passed Miss
Stokes, a daughter of H. B. Stokes, President
of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company,
who was in a village cart, driving a pony. The
pony ran away. From the Pelham road she
turned Centre avenue, where the cart struck
the curb and threw Miss Stokes out. She
landed on a lawn and was only slightly injured.

The pony kept right on, and turning again
into Main street ran into a carriage occupied
by Mrs. H. M. De Thyssiedert. Her team ran

The pony kept right on, and turning again into Main street ran into a carriage occupied by Mra. H. M. De Thyssiedert. Her team ran away and she was thrown out. She also escaped serious injury. Her team ran plump into a fruit store opposite the Town Hall, and her carriage was wrecked.

The pony ran clear through the town, scattering teams right and left. He came out practically unhurt. The village cart also escaped damage.

THE PRENDERGAST CASE.

Possibility that the State Will Not Oppose

CHICAGO, May 19.-The Prendergast insanity case will not be heard in Judge Chetlain's court on Monday. The hearing will not be had for ten days or more on account of another important engagement of Attorney Darrow. There is a strong likelihood that neithe row. There is a strong likelihood that neither Mr. Trude nor any representative of the State's Attorney's office will appear for the prosecution of Frendergast. A strong feeling is entertained that Judge Chetiain will be left to do with Frendergast as he sees fit, and then at a later stage in the proceedings the State's Attorney and Mr. Trude will reassert themselves. These men say that, in order to justify his rulings, Judge Chetiain would in any event see to it that Frendergast is declared in-ane, and their work in opposition would be useless. They will allow the murderer to go to an asylum, and will await their time to bring him to the bar of justice.

Found Dying in Newspaper Row. A man was found lying on the sidewalk in Park row on Tuesday evening, and was taken to the Oak street police station. There it was discovered that he was suffering from ex-haustion and lack of food, and after having haustion and lack of food, and after having something to eat he at once fell asleep in a cell. He was found dead in the morning.

Though he gave another name when brought to the police station, it was ascertained afterward that he was Horace M. Lomer, 43 years old, who had worked for years as a broof reader on the New York papers. His father is the liev, Samuel Lomer of Altoona, Pa. He was buried on Thursday by Typographical Union No. 0, of which he was a member.

Beath of C. Bidgriy Goodwin.

BALTIMORE, May 10.-C. Ridgely Goodwin, recently appointed by President Cleveland Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, died this evening of pneumonia.

Mr. Goodwin was born in Savannah, Ga., 52 years ago, and has been very prominent in the mugwump element of the Maryland Democracy for many years. He took his office of Surveyor of the Port on last Monday. His health at that time was good.

Actor Sullivan Much Better.

Miss Rose Coghlan said at her home, 47 West Ninety-sixth street, last night, that her husband, John T. Sullivan, whose nose was broken in a fight with Leander Richardson, was rapidly recovering, and that it was a question of only a few days when he would be

Farmer Hendrickson Killed by a Train. ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 10.—Ruliff Hen-drickson, a well-to-do farmer living near Farmingdale, while attempting to cross the tracks of the Pennsylvania lisitroad this evening, was struck by a fast mail train, thrown against a picket fence, and instantly killed.

From the London Study News.

There is a band of thieves in Naples which, like rata frequent the underground sewers, and bore their way into shops for the purpose of robbing tills and goods. On the morning of the 2ed, a leasth thealer, on unlocking his warehouse, found a large hole in the floaring, and skins and money gone to the value of 3,000 francs. He called the police, and several of them, together with some sewermen, ponetrated into the dark vaults, slipping and sliding along the muit of the sewers, and with a single lantern. They had not gone far when they discovered a man, and called to him to stop. But with a cry. Madonna! Don't kill me, the man field along the sewer, the police firing after him, and following him for at least a mile, passing under three or four streets, but without success. The police are now watching the sewers like cate; but there are many escape holes. From the Landon Study News,

Still W. there Against Horses. From the London Dairy Pelegrach.

Prom the London Dairy Telegrach.

BORDHAUX, May 6.—A long-distance race between pedestrians, still waskers and horses in harness finished here at sixteen minutes past 12 o'clock this morning. The first to arrive was a man hanned Florance, mounted on a horse called Charlstan. In consequence of an accident to the vehicle which he drove he was compelled to cover the last lies kidometres in the saddle. His time was 62 hours 27 minutes for a distance of 424 kilometres—equal to 248 miles W71 rards; and he thus established a record. The second place was taken by M Fauconneau, a still waker, who was only ninsteen migutes later in arriving.

NOVELTIES IN DESTISTES. Shown and Discussed in the Recent Conven-

Shown and Discussed in the Meerat Convention of Dental Surgeons, beid in Washington last week gave a notion of the revelution in dentistry that has taken place within the past fewwars. By the use of an electric light in connection with the little mirror introduced into the mouth the feeth and alveolar processes are brilliantly fluminated and rendered translucent. Thus, anything wrong about the teeth may be quickly discovered. I erhaps the dead tooth may be hidden in the jaw, never having been crupted, and may have been the obscure cause of broubis for rears. The light reveals it at once. Facial neuralgia, by the way, is nearly siways due to a dead tooth.

Flectricity is most valuable as a motive power for tooth boring tools, which, strange to say, cause less pain the faster they go. Most people now grown up can recall the exeruction and in the same which people now grown up can recall the exeruction and it is pain caused by the excavating instrument which the dentist of a generation agolowir revolved between his fingers. The burrs now made for such work are much finer than they were half a dozen years ago, being capable of cutting through steel bars. Furthermore, the laborious method of turning them out by hand has been superseded recently by a machine which produces them at a cost of 19 cents aplece.

Electricity is employed also for pulling teeth. To the battery are attached three wires. Two of them have handles at the end, while the third is attached to the foresps. The patient grasss the handles, the electricity is turned on suddenly, and the dentist simultaneously applies his forcers to the tooth. The instant the tooth is touched, it, as well as the surrounding parts, become insensible to pain. A jetk, and it is out.

One dentist at the convention remarked that there is not one tooth lost now where there used to be 100. If only the root is left, a new upper part of porcelain or gold, called a crown, its fastened upon it so as to be quite serviceable. Supposing that not even the producer is left, a gap in t

time the gum is healed the tooth is ready for use. It should last for from three to ten years. In the case of an elderly or feeble person it may be fastened in place by silver wires passing around the jawhone.

One of the most important improvements in modern dental practice is on the point of being accomplished. It will consist in the substitution of porcelain for gold in the filling of teeth, especially in places where repairs are likely to show. For this nurpose a piece of thin platinum foil is introduced into the "cavity," and so manipulated as to take the exact form of the hole, as if it were intended as a lining. Then it is carefully withdrawn, so as not to disturb its shape. Thus is obtained a mold, from which a porcelain cast may be maded, from which a procelain cast may be maded, from which a process in the dissolving power of the fluids in the mouth.

The human jaw, while receding and losing its brute-like character, has been steadily growing narrower. This latter change is going on even now, so that most people have not room enough in their mouths for the equipment of teeth with which nature has provided them. Many persons are obliged to have two four teeth drawn to make room for the rest. The wisioms" being superfluous for lack of space, nature is making them of poorer material in every generation. So these "third molars" as dentitist term them, begin to decay usually and have to be filled or pulled as soon as they appear.

Inasmuch as real teeth are so easily lost, it is a comfort to know that artificial

A COXET ARMY OF ONE.

A Burrible Creature in Kentucky Who Lives in a Cave and Doesn't Want Work.

Harmonenum, Kr., May 10.—Over in Washington county, near the line of Mercer, reigns a being, whether man or beast mystifies all the neighborhood. For months the housewives have missed their chickens, eggs. milk, meat from meat houses, and helf-grown pigs and young lambs. At first all efforts and schemesto catch the gross whipped or shot.

About ten days ago Jack Agee told what he saw emerging from his spring house, and as the story got circulated the children and women were scared nearly out of their wits. The male portion of the neighborhood, however, would put no credence in the story, but on the quiet all set watch for the strange heling, and Wednesday of last week Joseph Ewalt arose one morning before day and went to the spring house, a hundred yards distant from his dwelling. His wife and nearly grown his dwelling his his kness. He said a his dwelling his dwelling his dwelling his his kness his dwelling his dwelling his dwelling his dwelling his dwelling his dwelling his dwel

Defined. E-em the D trust Free Print. She - What is the "Coxes movement?" He - Dragging one foot after the other over a dirt road. THE ÆOLIAN.

A General Description of the Instrument. The distinguishing characteristics of the Æolian are so radically different from those of any other instrument that it may be said that, in its invention and perfection, there has been evolved a new type of

musical instruments. In appearance, the Æolian closely resembles the upright piano.

It has a key-board which can be used in the same manner as that of an organ. This part of the instrument is separate from and entirely independent of the Æolian. It can be used either by itself or to

accompany the playing of the Æolian proper. The different effects of tone and tempo are controlled by various stops, similar to those used in church and parlor organs. At this point the resemblance of the Æolian to other instruments ceases, and the features we shall now describe are exclusively its own.

Simplicity of Operation .- Most conspicuous of these, because most important in making the Æolian universally popular, is its simplicity of operation. It requires no course of special study and practice, as do all other musical instruments. The skill necessary to play it may be acquired by any one in a few days at most.

The Æolian will play any piece of music, from the simplest ballad to the most difficult classical composition. After the initial knowledge of the instrument has been obtained, the performer may play any selection his mood may dictate, without the arduous practice required by the piano and organ.

Orchestral Properties .- From the nature of its construction and the methods employed to sound the notes, the music for the Æolian need not be confined to the simple piano and organ score, but may be taken from the full orchestral arrangement. Selections, such as overtures and symphonies, which are of an essential orchestral nature, are played by the Æolian in a manner approached by no other instrument.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of this feature of the Æolian. It has attracted the attention and received the commendation of musicians and critics everywhere, and has given the instrument an artistic value of the highest order.

Not Automatic.-The Æolian is not an automatic instrument. It does not play itself.

The performer on the Æolian imparts to the playing of the music all the changes of tone and tempo. He retards or accelerates at will. He changes instantly from the most rapid presto to the slowest adagio, from the most delicate pianissimo to the grandest forte. The instrument is responsive to his every mood, and he controls its playing with the same precision and rapidity as the conductor does that of a welldrilled orchestra.

The foregoing short analysis barely suggests the wonderful nature of the Æolian and the remarkable advantages it affords. In justice to the instrument we must add that it is necessary to see and hear it in order to fully understand and appreciate it.

(The above is a chapter from the New Æolian Catalogue.) THE COMPLETE CATALOGUE WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

The Æolian is exhibited daily at the following addresses, and will be shown gladly to all who call:

18 West 23d St., New York Gity,

AND The Lindeman & Sons Piano Company, 116 West 125th St. PHILADELPHIA: 1,117 CHESTNUT ST BOSTON: 155 TREMONT ST. CHICAGO: WABASH AV. AND ADAMS ST.

GUYON'S POKER TABLE, A Device Which is Said to Have Won

\$200,000 for its Inventor.

From the Chiargo Berald.

In the vault at Police Headquarters is an innocent-looking table, which is the cleverest genious gambler. It was at this table that harles F. Stokes, President of the Stokes Manufacturing Company, 293 Wabash avenue, was robbed of \$1,300 the other night. If Mr. was robbed of \$1,300 the other night. If Mr. Stokes ever plays poker with strangers again it is safe to say he will examine the table on which the cards are dealt. He will not only tap it and turn up the cloth, but will examine every chink and crack underneath.

The table at which Stokes ast while his hard cash disappeared is one said to have been invented by Bert Guyon, a California gambler of many aliases, who worked the contrivance for every cent the bicycle manufacturer of Wabash avenue had in his pockets. As the story goes, four well-known confidence men for every cent the bicycle manufacturer of Wabash avanue had in his pockets. As the story goes, four well-known confidence men and gamblers whose names appear on the police records as Bert Guron, Frederick S. Fisher, Hugh Dunn, and 'Deafy' Morris induced Stokes to join them in a little game of poker in a Wabash avenue hotel. 'Deafy' Morris made the acquaintance of the vietim and then introduced three cause individuals, entire strangers to 'Deafy,' who were anxious to sit in the game. Stokes lost \$2,000 at several scances. He put the matter in the hands of inspector Shea, and Detectives Meyer and Murnane arrested the four men Tuesday night. The table was captured, and after a long and careful scrutiny, Inspector Shea discovered the trick, and the innocent-looking piece of furniture was put away for safe-keeping until the case against the gamblers comes up for trial.

As fluyon was the most expert hand at the contrivance, he sat opposite the drawer, which was placed in such a position that any player would know it contained only poker chips. The table was of the ordinary circular kind, four feet in diameter, with a green cloth centre and four inches of dark colored wood trans the second of the contents of the con

contrivance, he sat opposite the drawer, which was pisced in such a position that any piayer would know it contained only poker chips. The table was of the ordinary circular kind, four feet in diameter, with a green cloth centre and four inches of dark colored wood around the edge. Between the cloth and the wood just above the drawer lay the simple contrivance which won blokes money. Looking from above, one could not see any gap between cloth and wood. In fact, the point of a thin knife tiade could hardly find roem there. The drawer did not extend under the table, and directly behind it tiuyon's invention was placed.

With his finger Guyon drew out of a slit behind the drawer a thin steel blade four inches long, somewhat like a letter opener. He placed his knee against the edge of this blade. The game began. "Deafy lost but the victim keet even with the game. Then came the trial of the fuvon machine. Before the first hand had been dealt the cards were counted and found to be all right. During the gams duyon managed to procure four treys as they were dealt to him by one of his partners, and with another card he slowed them away. After the next deal lowed the five cards to lean against his fingers. He held the "cold hand" there, too, and as he pressed the steel blade to the left with his knee a small steel clamp tushed its way up silently setween the cloth and the strip of wood. The green cloth buiged up a little, but the victim could not see what was going on behind those closely locked fingers. It was easily done. A slight movement and the hand containing the four treys was caught tightly by the clamp. The knee went back and the cards disappeared. Guyon played and lost and then gave the signal to his confederates.

Three kings were dealt to Stokes, and he called for two cards and drew a pair of five. With a "ull house" he leaned back and sout of signal to his confederates.

The kings were dealt to Stokes, and the called for two cards and drew a pair of five. With a "ull house" he leaned back and the right and s

Union with it and has never falled to secure virtims.

It is the simplest and most ingenious machine ever invented to floece the unwary. Said Detective Murnane last night. If first heard of it about six years ago. A man reported to the police that he had lost \$2.000 in a poker game at one of the large hotels and I was sent out to investigate the matter. I soon learned that flert Guyon was one of the men who holied to fleece the sucker. While working on the case I ran across a rambler from the Facilia coast, and he told me of Guyon's ingenious table. Search warrants were sworn out for the lable, and swary large

hotel in Chicago was searched from top to bottom, but the table was not found. Reports began to come in from all over the country about (buyon's phenomenal luck at poker. He has played in all the large cities, from San Francisco to Portland, Mo., and I don't think it would be an enggeration to say he has cleaned up \$200,000 with the wonderful table.

"Guyon always has three confederates." Deafy' Morris, who was arrested with him here, was driven out of New York by Inspector Byrnes several years ago. His right name is Morris Holland. He is a very clever man. Frederick S. Fisher used to run a saloon and hotel at Kansas City. His real name is Bishop. Hugh Dunn has been a gambler in Chicago for thirty years."

QUAKERISM UP TO DATE Concessions to Modern Ideas by the Society

of Friends.

From the Philaderphia Press.

The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends adjourned yesterday after having adopted several changes in discipline that will be of very general interest. The rule concerning marriage, that for time out of mind has been regarded with such rigor in the society, has been changed in the direction of liberality. It is now altogother feasible for a member to marry one who is outside the society without losing standing or, in any event, membership in the society. Formerly it was impossible for a member to marry one who is outside the society without losing standing or, in any event, membership in the society. Formerly it was impossible for a member to marry any one not a member of the society without the consent of the meeting, provided the person was a member of any other body. Now, in all cases, if the meeting consent, it can be done in good order. Even if a member marry contrary to the order of the meeting and desire to retain membership, the meeting is now, by the changes in the discipline permitted to retain him. The women's meeting, it may also be observed, is given equal voice with the men.

The new discipline makes a number of other changes. Among the most interesting is one recommending that Friends abstain from the use, cultivation, manufacture, and sale of to-bacca, A recommendation against the use and sale of liquors has long been in force, and remains unchanged, except that it has been extended so as to embrace "furnishing any material whereby the testimony against intoxicatis is violated."

The testimonies in relation to "planness." of speech, apparel, and behavior remain unchanged. The article in relation to slavery is stricken out, and behavior remain unchanged. The article in relation to slavery is stricken out, and many obsolete expressions are modernized.

The caueries have been recast, and now embraces a statement of the condition of the society on aimost all essential points.

One of the changes that has been made is the substitution of the term "free mi From the Philadelphia Press.

Soap Stilled the Stormy Neas.

During a late storm in the Adriatic Capt. Gall of the steamship Senegal Messageries Françaises, made an experiment of the effect of soapy water in arresting the fury of the waves. He dissolved six pounds of soap in seventy quarts of water, and poured the mixture on some unravelled ropes down which it ran slowly into the sea. In this way a zone of smooth soapy water was formed around the steamer of about forty feet in extent, against which the waves broke without being able to reach the steamer. This was while the vessel was lying to, but when she began to move the zone of quiet water moved with her until the engines had made forty-five revolutions.

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The many buyers who throng our Ware-rooms thick we have encored, Most of the designs are MARYELS OF BEAUTY, now to Will seconds of the rest be ready in time! Well seconds of the rest be ready in time! Well seconds of the rest be ready in time! Well seconds of the rest be ready in time! Well seconds of the rest be ready activet early, is make ours! it is best to manufacture of

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DESERTS AND DESERT STORMS.

Some Prevalent Mintakes Corrected to the

From the Pittsburgh Disputel Belence with its wonderful strides in every direction knows comparatively little of those large tracts of arid lands designated in our geographies as "deserta." We owe the peculiar existing ideas of the nature of deserts and the supposed dangers connected with a journey across them to the notes of the earlier travellers and explorers of the century. Senowned travellers, such as Cassati, Hohifs, Lenz, Nachtigal, &c., have in their various works and lectures tried in vain to throw the searchlight of their experience on the prevalent ideas of these "Fables of the Desert."

works and lectures tried in vain to throw the searchlight of their experience on the prevalent ideas of these. Tables of the Desert," and have shown, citing their own experience as a guarantee for truth, that the greater number of these so-called dangers of the desert are mere pictures of imagination, and nothing else. I will try to enlighten the reader and dissect with the scaipel of experience some of the most interesting of these lables.

There are still a great many people in the world whose imagination brings before their mind's eye the desert as a boundless ocean of sand, which the winds and storms keep in constant turmolland which create the so much dreaded, so much heard of sandstorms, which they tell us at times bury whois caravans of men and beast and wares beneath its undulating, cruel sands. How different is the resulty.

Each desert, whether located in Africa, Asia, or America, has within its boundaries, without a doubt, stretches of sand large enough to be compared to an ocean of sand. Take the Sahara, for instance, which is correctly named the "desert of deserts," and you find such an area situated west of Exypt, geographically known as the Lybian Desert; but every desert, and the Sahara in particular, offers other landscapes than this; enormous plateaus, yes, even mountain chains, some of the peaks rising to an situated of Schöf feet, can be found within its limits and give far more variety to the scenery of the desert than the groups of oases which bob up from the piains here and there like green islands in an ocean.

On these plateaus we find stretches of the stone desert, which the Arabs call 'Hamada.' Here you see to the limits of your horizon nothing but tremendous vari-colored and multi-shaped rocks and bowhers. West to the "Hamadas" we come upon a portion of the Sahara which for leagues and leagues is covered with pebbles, their sizes varying from a pea to an English wainut. These are called in Arabian "Serir," and one of the largest of these was crossed by the African explorer, relates t

is frequently accompanied by a very heavy rainfall.

A "samum" with such a downpour was encountered by Rohifs on Easter Monday, April 12, 1871. The air was leaden. The wind changed to a regular hurricane. Hohifs had his tent, which was the largest of the caravan, taken down and crawled underneath the canvass, awaiting the "bride of the desert," as the Bedouin calls the "samum." The storm became flereer and flereer, thick clouds of which you could not tell were they sand or masses of steam circled with terrific velocity over the heads of the travellers; a cannonade of thunder vibrated the earth. Once in a while you heard the cracking of a paim as the storm broke it in two. Then the storm lifted the tent like a balloon, and, to make the confusion perfect, the rain came down in such a volume that a few seconds sufficed to drench the skin.

perfect, the rain came down in such a volume that a few seconds sufficed to drench to the skin.

Then all of a sudden, as if by magic, it became wonderfully still and the glorious sun appeared again in the purest and bluest of ethers, and its powerful tropical rays soon dried everything. Without a doubt the samum' is one of the worst plagues of the desert; it weakens man and beast, and the sand and dust which is driven before it forces its way through the smallest crevices and thickest covers, and permeates mouth, nose, and eyes, but not in such quantities that it cannot be got rid of with ease. The very finest sand even forces its way into watches; but none of it will suffocate man or animal.

A "samum" ever so severe might cover a whole caravan with a heavy pall of dust and sand, but never throw up such mountains of sand as to bury a whole caravan. This is only one of the many fables of the desert. These sandstorms can, it is true, become dangerous to travellers, but in a quite different manner. The stock of water for a caravan is generally carried in goat skins. They are not particularly good reservoirs, however, for they soon allow an enormous quantity of their contents to evaporate, a result of the extraordinary heat a sandstorm brings with it. This evaporation, now and then takes such proportions that a whole caravan might die of thirst, especially when the bahara is at times so dry that the evaporate, a result of the extraordinary heat a sandstorm brings with it. This evaporation, now and then, takes such proportions that a whole caravan might die of thirst, especially when the hot sandstorm has dried up all the springs and pools on the way.

The air of the Sahara is at times so dry that when rain clouds come up from the distance the rain cannot fall to the ground, as it airready evaporates in micialr, which phenomenon is accompanied by peculiar mixes in the atmosthere. A "samum" has been known to reach a temperature of 125 to 1385 Fahrenheit in the shade. The secrebing power of a wind is better litustrated by the following fact: In Central Australia, near the Hunt River, at one time, a hot desert wind destroyed every wheat field in a radius of ten miles. In the Central Asiatic deserts, especially in the desert of Gobi, these sandstorms are even fiercer than in the Sahara. At certain periods of the year their appearance is a frequent occurrence, and one has been known to last even, one whole day; then the disturbed masses of sand and dust are so thick that even at midday the luminary is hid from view and darkness reigns supreme. But even these severe storms have never been known to annihilate a caravan provided it carried a good water suppiy.

Another fable of the desert found in the school books everywhere is that the cawel carries a water reservoir in its stomach, and that the Fedouins of the desert than we can. The sons of the desert have a peculiar idea that we live in lakes and swamps, and that we carry on a semi-amphibious existence, for to the Arabs the great quantities of liquids we drink are as enigmatical as their abatinence therefrom is to us. To usa two days existence, for to the Arabs the great quantities of liquids we drink are as enigmatical as their abatinence therefrom is to us. To usa two days existence, for to the Arabs the great quantities of liquids we drink are as enigmatical as their abatinence therefrom is to us. To usa two days existence, for to the Arabs the suppositi

But Four Survivors of Napoleon's Army.

But Four Survivors of Nanoleon's Army.

From the London I with None.

One of the French papers has been entertaining its readers by having a census made of the survivors of Napoleon's firan! Army Faur of these men only are now left. The cidest is Jean Jacques Sabatior, who was born on the 15th of April. Fitt: at Vernoux l'Ardéche, where he has lived in retirement for many years. Then come victor issilled, Jean Bousset, and Joseph liose, aged respectively 101 years and I month 105 years and month, and 1960 years and a few days. It is said that all are as hearty and vigorous as can be expected. In spite of their experimens as iong as eighty-two years ago in that terrible retreat, when the beggarity remnant of the greatest army the world had ever seen, worn out with rold and hunger, angrity called to the victor of Marengo and Austerlitz to get off his horse and share in the miseries of his men.

Wanted to Bu Ther .

Taper-I should like two weeks' absence to attend the wedding of a very dear friend. Mr. Gingsham - It must be a very dear friend, indeed, to make you want that much time who is it?
Taper-Well, sir, after the ceremony she will be my wife.

SWALLOWING POISONS

NO WONDER SO MANY PEOPLE DIE BEFORE THEIR TIME.

Bostor J. Crossp McCoy, an Expert on Catarra, Says That the Worst Effect

From That Bread Bisease Results From

the Swallowing of Font, Putrid Silms,

Which Cotlects in the Threat and to Com-

veyed to the Blamnek, " People by the thousands in this city are swallowing poteons night after night and don't know it."

The person who made this startling statement was Doctor J. Crasap McCoy, of Doctors McCoy and sace the catarrh specialists of 42d street and Modison avenue and 14th street and Broadway, -1ea-continued Doctor McCoy, "that is a fact, and is is frightful to contemplate the number of people wh poison themselves and don't know it. You see, with catarrh there is more or less fuiness or pain in the front of the head, bunzing in the cars, and stopping up of the nose. There is usually a discharge which caus frequent and in some cases measurant blowing of

nose in order to clear this organ.

Then there is trouble with the throat, there is a drupping of mucus from the nose down into the threa This causes a constant hawking up of phicem, as it is called. The hawking results from the efforts to cour the throat of this offensive slime.

SIGHT IS THE PANGEROUS TIME.

"All this is not so bad in the daytime, for the person material. At night, however, while seleep, the drop ping goes on just the same, only with this difference, that the mucus first collects in the throat and is brought in contact with the foul air returning from the lungs It is mixed with the germs of decomposition the inngs it is mixed with the germs of decomposition, and commences to putrefy, in which condition it is awallowed. It is needless to say that such material was never designed by nature is enter the healthy atomasti.

"This foul mucus is a pictore," went on Doctor Ma-Coy; "not a quick poteon, like engreasine, but a poteon, nevertheless, which acts slowly, but surely underinines the patient's constitution. When this mocus reaches the stomach it interferes with its func-tions by closing up the glands which pour out the gastric joice. It also coats over the food and prevents the juices of the stomach from digesting the substances eaten. From this the food rots, causing the person to beigh up foul-tasting material. The blood also takes up the poisons, and the whole system becomes overcharged with products of decay. Health can never exist where such condition is going on. The month will show coated tougue, and often there will be a large quantity of mucus vomited up the first thing in the morning. This mitchs has collected in the stomach ever night. A burning taste in the mouth, foul breath, ball in the region of the beart, headache, and all the symptoms of dyspepsia, are liable to result from the awallowing of the nati

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

"An ounce of prevention, you know," said Doctor McCoy in conclusion, "is worth a pound of cure. So few people know that they are potsoning their systems. It's easy snough to prevent this condition. Kill the catarch. When you meet a man or a woman with a bad breath, you can make up your mind they are hairs released that as I have described." being poisoned just as I have described."

No matter what disease or allment you may have, if you apply in person at the office of Doctors McCoy and Snow on and after this date you will receive consuitation, advice, a therough diagnosis of your case, and one month's treatment including all necessary

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Write to them.

the Grand Central Depot, and corner of 14th street and Frondway, Domestic Sewing Machine Building, New York, If you live at a distance write for a symptom blank. Address all letters to the Madison avenue office. Office hours, 9 to 1 and 2 to 4 and 6 to 9 daily. Sundaya, 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

CANADA'S OPIUM BUSINESS. An Industry that Depends Upon the United States for Its Support. From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer,

PORT TOWNSEND, May 6.—The manufacture of opium is one of the most profitable industries of British Columbia, as it employs some 400 or 500 men in making charcoal, which is used exclusively for cooking purposes, in addition to the cooks and other employees. The Canadian license for the manufacture of opium is \$500 a year. The Government, is addition to providing employment for a large number of people, and besides bringing into the country a great amount of money from the United States, derives a neat little revenue

the country a great amount of money from the United States, derives a neat little revenue each year, all at the expense of the United States.

The development and manufacture of opium is an interesting study. The Chinese are the greatest consumers in the world. Next to that race come the Burmese and the inhabitants of the Straits of Malacca, the latter consuming opium to the value of \$1,000,000 annually. The cultivation of the poppy, from which a juice is extracted and subsequently reduced by boiling until it becomes a liquid resembling melasses, when it is termed refined opium, is carried on in many parts of Asia, Persis, Turkey, and some parts of China. The chief district is along the Ganges River, India, and embraces an area 500 miles long by 200 miles in width, and is divided into two districts. Behar and Benares. The cities of Patna and Gazepore are the principal depots or shipping points, where the factories for making crude opium are situated. The producers are required to sell their product to the Indian Government, which in turn supplies the great Chinese importing houses. Before the fields of India were developed opium came from Turkey and Persia, and was used for medicinal purposes for the reason that it contained more than 10 per cent, of morphis, a quality that is too rish for smoking; opium used for the latter purpose contains about diper cent.

The method by which opium is manufactured

contained more than 10 per cent. of morphia, a quality that is too rich for smoking; opium used for the latter purpose contains about of per cent.

The method by which opium is manufactured is interesting to observe, although a sickening odor pervades the atmosphere and will cause a novice to become deathly ill. The bails of crude opium are slit open moistened with water and boiled to a paste. This paste is dried, remoistened, and again boiled, after which it is strained. It goes through this process several times, each time being care fully strained and all foreign substance removed until it has a rich brown color. The drug is boiled in large hemispherical brass pans about twenty inches in diameter. The other utensils consist of a bamboo differ, sprinklers, strainers, and pots, When it is properly boiled down it is sealed up in brass time containing six ounces each. The factories in China can manufacture a better quality of opium for \$2.50 less a pound than the factories on the Facilic coast. A good opium cook in China is paid \$10 a month and at vectoria \$40 a month. A day's work consists of retining two and a half balls of crude opium, seach ball making five five-tael cans of prepared opium. For each additional ball refined it is customary to pay the cook 50 cents.

The evil habit of opium smoking has obtained such power over the Chinese and some classes of white people in the United States that it is a physical impossibility to whoir stop the importation and use of the drug and the next best measure il seems is to adopt some legislation that will check the growth of the habit and at the same time not defraud the flowers ment of a revenue that it is justify entitled to receive, and which heretofore has mostify gone into the private purses of the smiggines of the Facilic Northwest.

A Dog Resents Abust of a Child. Shamokin, May 18. During a quarrel hetween Anthony Kosnile and his wife last night their four-menths old haby was thrown from the kitchen window. A Newfoundiand dog belonging to Joseph it thinkins, passing at the time, picked the infant up and carried the chirt to his kennel passing over a creek en route. When the domestic differences in the hospile household had been adjusted the parents thought of their child. A search for it beran and was continued for two houses it began and was continued for two houses in the thinking search. Thirther the father ran end thought of their child. A search for it being a few search for its continued for two houses in the thinking search. Thirther the father ran end though the little cone kicking in the strew which the hig good-natured dog watched it and kept guard at the entrance of his lowly home. From the Philadelphia Record.

Positive and Negativ . From the Wealington Serving from "You don't mean to say the cashier has gone?" 'Yes," replied the bank official. "Dear me! He had such a pleasing appear.

Tes. And such a displeasing disappearance. SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

